M. BOURGEOIS FORMS A CONSERVATIVE-RADICAL MINISTRY.

WHY M. HANOTAUX MAY NOT ACCEPT THE FOR-

TIES TO BE CONTENDED.

Paris, Oct. 31 .- M. Bourgeois has succeeded in forming a Cabinet, all the portfolios having been accepted, with the exception of that of the Foreign Ministry. The new Cabinet is constituted

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior-M. BOURGEOIS.

Minister of War-M. CAVAIGNAC. Minister of Marine-M. LOCKROY. Minister of Finance-M. DOUMER. Minister of Justice-M. RICHARD.

Minister of the Colonies-M. COMBES. Minister of Public Instruction and Worship-M. BERTHELOT. Minister of Public Works-M. GUYOT-DESSAIGNE, Minister of Commerce-M. MESUREUR.

Minister of Agriculture-M. VIGER. M. Bourgeois had asked M. Hanotaux to retain the foreign portfolio, but M. Hanotaux is said to have demanded that the new Cabinet shall permit him to defend his policy in Madagascar and that the treaty just concluded between the Hova Government and France shall to the views of M. Bourgeois and his friends, especially M. Cavaignac, who prefer the annexa-tion of the island to the protectorate established by the terms of the treaty. Moreover, M. Hano-

The new French Cabinet will be called, undoubtedly, by many people, a radical Cabinet, mainly because its head, M. Bourgeois, was himself called a Radical, as well as three of the Ministers he has taken as his colleagues. But it would be ore correct to say that the new French Ministry is Conservative-Radical. Up to the general elections of 1893 the Radicals formed in France a party without other epithet or qualification. They were led by Clemenceau, the man who overthrew so many Cabinets belonging to the Opportunist or Conservative Republican party, which could not resist any attack of the solid Radical faction when the latter was strengthened with the votes of the Ciericals and Monarchists, anxious to throw ois credit upon the Republic through permanent Ministerial instability

no longer a unit—a portion of them have adopted some of the Socialistic ideas, and call themselves Radical-Socialists. The other portion has taken a step rather observated in order to throw up a barrier against the advance of Socialism. These Radicals, without adopting the too concillatory podey of the Oriportunist Republicans toward the Clericals and the Monarchists, any more than the too dangerous repressive measures applied by the same Opportunists against the Socialists, have proclaimed that they would keep the republic away from any alliance with the reactionists, and determined to use only lawful measures against the Social revolutionary parties. Thus, while there is now in France a Radical-Ocialist faction, there is also a Conservative-Radical party, and it is evidently the qualification which should be applied to the new Cabinet.

The chief, N. Bourgeois, was formerly lauded by the Radicals; they gave similar praises when speaking of M. Lockroy, and of M. Mesureer, an expression of the Municipal Council of Paris. Now, the same men have been attacked frequently by the organs of the Radical-Socialists.

The Hourgeo's Cabinet is certainly strong in regard to partrotism and honesty, and nobody will longer a unit-a portion of them have adopted

the same men have been attacked frequently by the organs of the Radical-Socialists. The Bourgeo's Cabinet is certainly strong in regard to patriotism and honesty, and nobody will ever think of accusing it of being too humble toward Germany or England, or voluntarily blind with respect to the honest management of its different bepartments. Messrs, Lockroy and Cavaignac have distinguished themselves for the last years in the rattempts in the Chamber to throw light upon the chicanery which was said to prevail in the War and Navy departments. M. Richard in the War and Navy departments. M. Richard it cannot be overlooked that the new Ministry will have some difficulty in order to maintain itself sagainst the attacks which will come from the Opportunist. Clerico-Monarchist and Radical-Socialist parties, which are not represented in the Cabinet.

SKETCHES OF THE NEW MEMBERS.

Leon Victor Auguste Bourgeois was born in Paris May 21, 1851. Summarized, his political career has of the Seine, 1885; Prefect of Haule Garonne, 1885; Director of Communal Affairs in the Ministry of the Interior and Prefect of Police, 1887; returned a member of the Chamber of Deputies for the first State under Minister Floquet, 1888; re-elected mem of the Chamber, 1889; Minister of Public Instruction (Cabinets of MM, de Freycinet and Loubet),

M. Paul Doumer was born in 1877. He is a Radi-cal-Republican, and was formerly chief of the Cabinet of M. Flouret, formerly President of the Chamber
M. Richard was born in 1864. He is a BoulangistRepublican and was at one time Secretary-General
of the League of Patriots. He was elected to the
Chamber of Deputies in 1885, and became Secretary
of the Chamber shortly afterward.
M. Guyot-Dessaigne was born in 1832. He is a
Radical Republican. He was formerly Minister of

M Mesureur was born in 1847. He is also a Rad-

M. Mesureur was born in 1847. He is also a Radical-Republican.
Dr. Viger, who was born in 1843, is a Republican, and has been a member of the Chamber since 1885. He was Musister of Agriculture in the Deputy Cabinet in 1883, held the same position in the Cabinet of M. Casimir-Perier, and later in the Cabinet of M. Dupuy.
M. Berthelot is a distinguished French chemist, and a Republican member of the Senate, to which he was elected in 1861. He was Minister of Public Instruction in the Gobiet Cabinet from December 11, 1886, to May 30, 1887.
Dr. Combes, who is a Progressive Republican, was born in 1825. He was elected a member of the Senate in 1885, and became vice-president of that body in 1893.

BRIEF EXISTENCE PREDICTED.

London, Oct. 31.-"The Post" will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Paris saying it is impospublish a dispatch from Faris saying it is impossible to believe that the Bourgeois Cabinet can have any but the briefest and most inglorious existence. The new Ministry, it is said, cannot command more than 150 votes in the Chamber of Deputies.

MISS FLAGLER INDICTED.

CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER FOR SHOOTING ERNEST GREEN.

Washington, Oct. 31.-The Grand Jury of the District this afternoon returned an indictment against Miss Elizabeth Flagler, daughter of General D. W. Flagler, chief of ardnance of the Army. She is charged with manslaughter for shooting Ernest is charged with mansiaughter for shooting Ernest Green, a colored boy, in August, while he was picking up a pear under a tree in the yard of her father's house. Miss Flagler is now under bail of father's house. Miss Flagler is now under bail of 19,000, based on the proceedings before the 19,000, based on the proceedings before the Coroner's jury. No new process w.i. be necessary, the District-Attorney says, to secure her presence the court to plead to the indictiment, and until a fay is fixed for the trial no proceedings will be had in the case.

TWO KILLED AND ONE FATALLY INJURED

ACCIDENT AT A PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY CROSS

ING IN LINDEN, N. J. John Havenel and Henry Vogel were instantikilled, and Patrick Hughes, a hackman, was fataily injured in Linden, N. L. jast night at the Pennsylvania Railway crossing. Havenet and Vogel alighted from a train and engaged Hughes to take them home. On account of the rain the cuttains of the carrier drawn, and Hughes. curtains of the carriage were drawn, and Hughes drove on the track directly in front of the Pacific Express, bound east. The carriage was smashed to splinters, but the horse escaped unburt. The bodies of Vozel and Havenel were horribly mangled. Hughes was injured internally, one leg was broken Hughes was injured internally, one leg was broken and his head was badly cut. He was taken to the said his head was badly cut. He was taken to the Elizabeth Hospital. There are gates at the cross-Elizabeth Hospital.

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET. SLUMP IN FOREIGN MARKETS CAUSED BY WAR TALK AND THE PARIS

CONSOLS COMPARATIVELY FIRM, BUT FRENCH

RENTES DROP 624-ALL OTHER SECURI-TIES FALL FROM 15 TO 1. London, Oct. 31 .- The slump of mining securities

the Stock Exchange yesterday and this ing affected other values, and prices tumbled in all directions. By noon Russians had fallen %, Turkish "C's" %, and Turkish "D's" %. Chinese, Greek Consols for money and the account opened to-day at 106% for both, against quotations of 107 3-16 and

107%, respectively, at the close of the market yesthe day, the closing quotations being 107 for both. The market closed extremely weak, that condition being ascribed to the prevailing political excitement and the Paris settlement. All foreign securities declined from ½ to 1, Turkish, Spanish and Russian securities being most affected. In mining shares De Beers fell ½, Chartered South Africans and East Rands ½, gold Fields deferred %, and Rands ½. One failure was reported.

Paris, Oct. 31 .- The Bourse closed very weak and irregular. At the close 3 per cent rentes quoted at 99 francs 65 centimes, a decline of 62½ centimes from the closing quotation yesterday. In Berlin and Vienna the Bourse closed weak, but in Frankfort it closed stronger to-day than yesterday.

ALASKA BOUNDARY TROUBLE.

WHY CANADA HAS OCCUPIED THE DIS-

PUTED TERRITORY. THE UNITED STATES SAID TO HAVE TURNED A DEAF EAR TO THE PETITIONS OF AMERI-CAN TRADERS FOR PROTECTION-THE

DOMINION RESPONDED AND NOW COLLECTS THE CUSTOMS OF THE DISTRICT AND PRO-TECTS THE INHABITANTS.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 31.-The precise grounds on which Canada has built winter quarters for mounted police and occupied posts on the Alaska frontier in the disputed gold territory claimed by the United States have been secured by The Tribune correspondent to-day through the departments of the Interior and the Customs and interviews with responsible officials of the Gov-

It is claimed, to begin with, that if any trouble occurs over this territory the United States must be held morally responsible owing to the lax manner in which past governments have dealt with the mail service on the Alaska side of the to take notice of earnest petitions of United States traders for protection against lawless elements and contraband trading. The case as presented here is that, when the first reports of the vast wealth of the Yukon gold region were made public, with characteristic push and energy trading companies were formed in New-York, Chicago, Boston, San Francisco and other cities to carry on trading in the district. These companies appealed to the United States Government for protection and necessary business facilities. such as regular mail services, etc. Promises were made but were shelved by successive administrations, and, as a last resource, the traders appealed to the Canadian Government for protection and help. Their letters are on file

WHY THE UNITED STATES WOULD NOT ACT They give as their reasons for asking Canadian intervention, that the United States would not take action for the reason that the territory was within Canadian jurisdiction. They sent a representative here to interview the Canadian Government-C. H. Hamilton, resident manager at Fort Cudahy, or Forty-Mile Post, North American Transportation and Trading Company, of Chicago. His statements in laying his case before the Canadian Government were in brief that during the winter months, idle miners were uncontrollable, riots and free fights were numerous, and assaults upon Indian women were incessantly occurring; contraband whiskey was being manu-factured by not fewer than twenty stills throughout the district, and Indians were being sold the liquor contrary to the laws of both countries; religious efforts by Catholic and Protestant missionaries alike were about to be given up. Reports were also received to the same effect from Bishop Bomas, the repre-sentative of the Church of England in that territory, and many urgent representations to the Government regarding the riotous elements are

CANADA TAKES CONTROL

As a result of Mr Hamilton's mission a squad of Northwest mounted police were eventually picked out and dispatched to the region in question under Inspector Constantine, with orders to maintain law and order at whatever expense, Inspector Constantine was further empowered to act as collector of customs with an assistant for the district. They were given full control along the assumed Canadian boundary from Mount Elias to the Arctic Ocean, which comprises all the best of the gold region so far prospected, and build what may be called a fort at the juncture of Forty-Mile and the Yukon rivers. This is a commanding position in the midst of the This is a commanding position in the midst of the gold fields, where rich, new fields are being re-

ported every day.
Inspector Constantine, with his first report to Inspector Constantine, with his first report to the customs department here, sent a quantity of gold dust he had received in lieu of duties. This gold arrived here on August 14 last, and was regarded with a great deal of curiosity, being the first time Canadian duties had been paid in such a manner from that region. The gold was sent to New-York, where analysis proved it to be pure virgin gold, and the value was placed at \$3,282, which represented a quarter's collection.

AMERICANS THANK CANADA.

All goods for the Yukon district have to pass from the Behring Sea up the Yukon to the Canadian post, where duties must now be paid on all dutiable material. As the North American Transportation and Trading Company, of Chi-

Transportation and Trading Company, of Chicago, brings in a very large quantity of goods, Mr. Hamilton, its representative, did not object to the duty as the price of protection and services allowed by the Canadian Government.

This firm has trading posts at Forty-Mile Creek, Circle City, Milian River, Stewart River and Pelley River; its headquarters are in Chicago. Ely E. Weare is the president, and J. J. Healy manager. This is not the only firm inand Peney.

cago. Ely E. Weare is the president, and J. J. Healy manager. This is not the only firm interested, however. The Alaska Commercial Company, of San Francisco, has very extensive interests in the disputed region, and the Interior Department is in receipt of a letter of thanks to the Government for the protection afforded that company's interests by the presence of the police. Houses in New-York and Boston are also understood to have extensive interests in the new gold country, but they do not figure in the correspondence with the Government.

In regard to the ultimate possession of the territory, the feeling here in all the departments is that Canada is acting purely as temporary police, and will give way to the United States

territory, the feeling here in all the departments is that Canada is acting purely as temporary police, and will give way to the United States authorities at any time desired whenever it is settled that the region occupied belongs in reality to the Republic, and that the Washington authorities are prepared to look after it. In the mean time the British Union Jack floats over the fort

MAYOR PINGREE MEETS WITH AN ACCIDENT Detroit, Mich., Oct. 31.—Mayor H. S. Pingree and Congressman Corliss were on the rear platform of a trolley-car at Macomb and Russell sts. last evening when it struck a curve, leaped the track and ran across the sidewark into a house. The and ran across the sidewnik into a house. The car stopped suddenly, and the Mayor was thrown through the open rear door, falling on his hands and knees. Congressman Corliss, himself uninjured, helped to pick the Mayor up. It was found, bevond bruises, solied clothes and a damaged silk hat, the Mayor was all right, and he went on to a political meeting. The conductor of the car was seriously hurt.

ARCHIBALD A PRISONER.

THE IMMORTAL RAABE'S SUCCESSOR GETS

DISTINCTION.

AFTER GETTING INTO AN UMBRELLA DUEL WITH AN UNKNOWN, BECOMES THE GUEST OF CAPTAIN PICKETT

FOR A NIGHT.

Sheriff Tamsen doesn't seem to be a wild and exciting success in selecting subordinates—especially wardens of Ludlow Street Jail. Every one bers Raabe. Raabe was the warden of Ludiow Street Jail who, with the mighty assistance of several Teutonic keepers, permitted the three postoffice robbers, Allen, Killoran and Russell, to glide fully out of the prison on the Fourth of July. Raabe was afterward bounced from his place, and Tamsen s now under indictment for letting the worthies on a world that doesn't want them.

When Raabe took a melancholy and reluctant departure from the institution where he had achieved so little success and gained so great notoriety, the Sheriff of New-York cast about for his successor-one who might be relied upon to conduct himself with official decorum and keep prisoners in the jail. He chose James P. Archibald. Archibald has been own as a labor leader, and his voice has often been raised in eloquent speeches at the Central or Union on Sunday afternoons and other times. Nothing has been heard of Archibald since he took charge of the jail, but recent developments warrant the theory that he has been envious of his predecessor's success in getting himself squarely before the public eye, and wanted to do something in that

So last night he sailed in to do it. He took tack diametrically opposed to that pursued by and instead of failing to restrain prisoners lawfully committed to his charge, as Raabe did, he so comported himself in the wet and slippery hours of last evening as to be locked up in the Tenderloin police station for safe-keeping on a charge of frunkenness, and in the possession of a very painful broken head.

Warden Archibald was removed to the station Warden Archibald was removed to the station from the side room of Mrs. Catherine Demneit's saloon, at No. 582 Seventn-ave., about 9:30 octook in a patrol wagon in an unconscious condition. His shirt front, in which sparkled a three-carat diamon! sud, was covered with blood which flowed from two cuts, one through the lobe of the left ear and the other in the left side of his head.

ONLY "WHISKEY DROPS."

It was at first thought that the warden was a victim of knockout drops and an ambulance from the New-York Hospital was summoned by Sergeant Archibald lying on the floor of the section room still vived, and after an examination Dr. Lefetra anced that the only knockout drops Mr. Archibald suffering from were ordinary whiskey drops, ch statement the warden verified himself later, he manner in which the Warden came to be the tof Captain Pickett is shrouded in mystery, for he Warden can tell of it. It was about 9 o'clock in Policeman Naphtar, of the West Thirtiethation, was standing at Forty-first-st, and Broadwhen he was suproached by Richard Atkinson, trender in Mis. Dennett's saloon, who told him there were two men in the side room, one of m he believed was suffering from knock-out drops, his companion evidently intended robbing him. whom he believed was suffering from knock-out drops, and his companion evidently intended robbing him. Naphtar went to the saloon and found Archibald unconscious, lying on the floor and James Smith, a waiter of No 326 West Forty-second-st, standing over him. The bartender said that Archibald, Smith and another man had entered the saloon, had three drinks of whiskey, two of which Smith paid for, the other being paid for by Archibald. Soon after taking them Archibald attempted to get up to go away. He succeeded in getting to his feet and then fell on the floor and became unconscious. Naphtar made Smith a prisoner and took him to the station, where he was locked up on the charge of being a suspicious person.

mith declared that he had not robbed Archihald nor given him knock-out drops. He said that he was on his way down Eighth-ave., intendgo to the American Theatre, and when he men who were fighting and beating each other with umbrellas. One of the men, who, he said, was Archibald, was bleeding and had lost his umbrells in the fight. Smith says he started dow of the theatre, when Archibald, who had staggered ted for Dennett's saloon, Archibald leading.
In the side room which they entered olored man and a white woman, who y upon their entrance. Another colored says, Joined himself and Archibald, and he says, Joined himself and Archibaid, and their drinks were served. The colored man left the place, and when Archibald and himself got up to go, the former fell to the floor, and hearing the fall the bariender rushed into the room and told Smith to wait. Smith waited until Atkinson re-turned with the policeman, when he was arrested.

THE WARDEN'S STORY.

After being in the section-room of the station for Captain Pickett, to whom he said that he had gone uptown about 3 o'clock and purchased a sideboard uptown about 3 o'clock and purchased a sideboard in Lester's furniture store, at Eighth-ave, and Fifty-sixth-st. and went to Toner's saloon, at Fifty-clighth-st and Eighth-ave., where he met a party of friends, with whom he remained drinking until 8 o'clock, when he started to walk down Eighth-ave, and when at Forty-second-st. in some manner which he says he cannot explain, he became involved in a quarrel with some unknown person, during which he lost his umbre.la.

"I have been drinking a good deai," he said'to the captain in a maudlin manner, "and don't know hou what happened after I left Toner's. I have not been robbed. Don't know how I got cut, and all I want to do now is to get back to the jail. It's only two blocks from here, right in Ludlow-st. I can get there, captain, if you let me go."

HELD FOR SAFEKEEPING.

Captain Pickett told him that he would not take the responsibility of letting him go in the condition in which he was, and would have to lock him up Then Warden Archibald was led before Sergeant Shire, who took his name and address, and, after Shire, who took his name and address, and, after being searched and ninety cents in change being found upon his person, the warden was led back to a ce., and locked up.

Dr. Lefetra said that the wound was probably inflicted by the steel rod of an umbrelia.

At a late hour last night the warden was doxing comfortably, unmindful of his experience of the night.

A KEEPER'S GLOWING TRIBUTE The night keeper of the Ludlow Street Jail told a Tribune reporter late last night that no information had been received there about the warden's arrest. He said the warden had been out during the evening, but did not know where, unless he had been at-

tending some political meeting. "The warden is a fine man," the keeper continued, "and I am surprised to hear that he is under arrest It is not our business to ask him where he is go-ing when he leaves here. He is not frequently out as late as this, but that is his business and not mine. We are not responsible for the warden's actions, although he keeps his eye on us pretty

sharply. "If the report is true, it looks as though there was more trouble ahead for Ludlow. I think we've had our share of it already, and they ought to give us a "it is not likely that we would hear of his arrest to-night in any event. I don't like to believe that the report is true, for Mr. Archibald has always been an excellent warden, and I have never heard of his being in trouble like this before."

TAMSEN IN CHARGE AT THE JAIL.

At midnight Maurice J. Power and another man called at the station-house and made arrangements for the release of the Warden on ball, when he had sufficiently recovered to go away. They then left

sufficiently recovered to go away. They then left the station.

At I o'clock this morning Sheriff Tamsen entered the station in a state of great excitement, and had a long talk with Sergeant Lane. In an interview the Sheriff said: "I am on my way to Ludiox. Street Jall now I will stay there tonight, and will begin an investigation of this matter. When I first heard of the Warden's arrest it struck me that as a number of counterfeiters are in the jail waiting to be transferred to prison, his arrest was a scheme by which they hoped to effect their escape, so I telephoned the Under Warden to be extra cautious. I do not know yet what I shall do in this matter."

DYNAMITE UNDER THE CHURCH.

AN EXPLOSION CREATES A PANIC AT A GOSPEL SERVICE IN TUNKHANNOCK, PENN.

Tunkhannock, Penn., Oct. 31.-While Gospel ser vices were being held in the Bardwell Evangelical Church on Wednesday night, an attempt was made to blow up the church and the congregation with denamite. There was a crash, the lights went out. dramite. There was a crash, the lights went out, the windows shook, the plaster came down on the preacher, pulpit and congregation, and women screamed and fainted. When order was restored it was found that an attempt had been made to wreck the church by the use of dynamite placed under one corner of the edifice. The motive is ascribed to the bitter warfare growing out of the transfer of the church property from the Dubsite to the Bowman-Esher people. SHOOK UP THE UNION.

A GREAT SEISMIC WAVE FELT

HE LOADS UP ON EIGHTH-AVE WHISKEY, AND PEOPLE AWAKENED FROM SLEEP AND RUSH FROM THEIR HOUSES.

> THE SHOCK FELT FROM THE GULF TO THE LAKES AND FROM THE ATLANTIC TO KANSAS-NO SERIOUS DAMAGE DONE-TALL BUILD-INGS TREMBLED AND DISHES RATTLED.

Washington, Oct. 31 .- The seismograph at the Weather Bureau headquarters recorded an earthquake shock of at least forty-five seconds' duration here this morning, beginning at three minutes and fifteen seconds after 6 o'clock. The instrument is not sufficiently elaborate to indicate the exact extent of the vibrations or their direction, and makes no distinction between tremors in vertical and horizontal planes, but Professor Marvin, the expert in charge, says there is no doubt from the duration of the shocks as shown by the instrument that they were of sufficient magnitude to have been plainly perceptible to residents in this city. This is borne out by the fact that a number of Washingtonians discussed the novel sensations they experienced early this morning long before it, was generally known that a great seismic wave had traversed a considerable area of the United States. In many houses dishes were broken and pictures fell from the walls, but as far as can be ascertained no damage has occurred to any of the public or private property. Asheville, N. C., Oct. 31.-A slight shock of earthouake was felt here at 6 a. m. to-day. No

Richmond, Va. Oct. 31.-A slight earthquake shock was felt here about 6 o'clock this morning. Augusta, Ga., Oct. 31.-A slight earthquake

shock was felt here at 5:45 this morning. Vanceburg Ky., Oct. 31.-The earthquake shock was distinctly felt here at 5 a. m. The oscillations were so marked as to cause great consternation and some damage to tail buildings. Many people ran out into the streets in THE DISTRICT OF COLUMNIA GRAND JURY CALLS their night dress and waited there till the alarm subsided

Pittsburg, Oct. 31.-An earthquake, the first noticeable in this vicinity in many years, was felt about 6:16 o'clock this morning. First reports of its duration and intensity vary. At Sewickley it is said clocks were stopped and

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 31.-News was received here from different points over the State regarding the severe earthquake shock of this morning. The vibrations were from north to south. Hundreds of people ran from their houses in fright, but little damage was done. Anderson experienced shocks in 1875 and 1884. The motion was east to west. At Noblesville the shocks were alarmingly distinct. People left their beds, which were rocking like cradles, and remained awake until daylight. Northern Indiana was severely The disturbance caused great exciterent in the vicinity of Dune Park, where buildings were violently shaken. The shock was felt at La Porte at 5 o'clock, people being awakened. At Vincennes the noise and shaking of houses aroused the inhabitants from their slumbers. The shock lasted only fifteen seconds. At Warsaw five vibrations shook buildings, and frightened people ran out of their houses. Several chimneys were shaken from houses at Brazil. Considerable damage was also done to chimneys

The shock at Anderson was severe enough to throw people off lounges, throw articles out of cupboards and stop clocks in every part of the city. Several small structures were off their foundations, and many large buildings were cracked. Three distinct and heavy shocks were felt at Bloomington. Many people sought

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 31.-Slight earthquake shocks were felt in this city, Beatrice, and other points in the eastern part of the State this morning. No damage was dore.

tinct earthquake ever feit in this city occurred at 5:13 o'clock this morning. The vibrations lasted fully fifteen seconds and were accompanied by a dull, rumbling sound resembling a heavy train passing through a tunnel. The trembling of the earth was so great that many clocks were stopped, dishes rattled and at the power-house of the electric car lines the current was temporarily interrupted. Reports received this morning state that the snock was felt as far away as Arkansas and Kansas. The wave passed from west to east and was not accompanied by more than an ordinary gale of wind,

Chicago, Oct. 31.-Chicagoans were alarmed few minutes after 5 o clock this morning by feeling a distinct earthquake shock. The vibrations, which were felt plainly all over the city, were severe enough to shake objects on the mantels or desks in the tall buildings. Milkmen and other early risers, fearing that some of the skyscrapers might take a tumble, made basic to get out into the streets where there was less danger. At the Twenty-second-st. police sta-tion the severity of the disturbance was such as to overturn an inkstand on the desk of the sergeant. Reports come in from all over the city from persons who noticed the earthquake, and from towns as far north as Janesville, Wis., The night employes of the Western Union Felegraph Company felt the shock.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 31.-Two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt here this morning. The last shock at 5:20 was much more severe than the one which preceded it a few minutes. Houses along the river front were severely shaken, and many residents fled from their buildings in their night clothes. Further up on the hills in the business portion of the city the shock was not so strong. No damage has yet been reported.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 31.-This vicinity was visited with an earthquake shock at 5:11 o'clock this morning. The shock lasted for fully a minute, and was almost uniform in tendency throughout. It passed from northwest to south-east and shook the houses and buildings in such a manner as to awaken everybody.

Three Rivers, Mich., Oct. 31.-An earthquake shock of about twenty seconds duration was felt here at 5 o'clock this morning. It was accom-panied by rumbling noises and shook build-ings. Most of the inhabitants were awakened by the shock. Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 31.-There was a dis-

tinct earthquake shock in this city this morning between 4:30 and 5 o'clock. A tremor seemed to pass over the city, which caused the houses to shake and awakened many beople. The shock lasted for over a minute and consterna-tion prevailed among those who had been aroused from their slumbers. Charleston, S. C., Oct. 31.-There was the

slightest possible earth tremor about 6:30 o'cl this morning, but only a few persons felt it. Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 31.-At 5 o'clock this morning an earthquake shock was felt throughout this section. People were aroused from their sleep and crockery and movable articles of furniture were considerably shaken up. The shock lasted several seconds.

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 31.-A number of people report feeling a slight shock of earthquake at this place this morning at 4:30 o'clock. Windows rattled and beds were shaken. No damage

den. Ala.. says people were aroused at 4 o'clock this morning by severe rocking of houses, caused by an earthquake which lasted fully one minute. Several chimneys were knocked down and dishes broken. No houses were wrecked, but much glass was broken.

Atlanta, Ga. Oct. 31.—The earthquake did not shake Atlanta roughly, as she is high and has a rock bottom. The first tremor was felt about 5 o'clock. No one seems to have taken the precise time, Weather Bureau officials did not credit

which has been under consideration for a long time.

The Panama officials have always been disposed to encourage fair and businesslike relations with the Pacific Mail, but they have also made it an indispensable condition that the Panama road should dispensable condition that the Panama Company insures This decision of the Panama Company insures Competition of the Panama road.

While the officials have always been disposed to encourage fair and businesslike relations with the Pacific Mail, but they have also made it an indispensable condition that the Panama road should be kept open as an independent and active competition of the Panama Company insures This decision of the Panama road.

While the officials have always been disposed to encourage fair and businesslike relations with the Pacific Mail, but they have also made it an indispensable condition that the Panama company is settled to encourage fair and businesslike relations with the Pacific Mail, but they have also made it an indispensable condition that the Panama company is settled to encourage fair and businesslike relations with the Pacific Mail, but they have also made it an indispensable condition that the Panama company is settled to encourage fair and businesslike relations with the Pacific Mail, but they have also made it an indispensable condition that the Panama company is settled to encourage fair and businesslike relations with the Pacific Mail, but they have also made it an indispensable condition that the Panama Company is settled to encourage fair and businessli A dispatch to "The Advertiser" from Gads-den, Ala., says people were aroused at 4 o'clock this morning by severe rocking of houses, caused by an earthquake which lasted fully one

HOLMES SCORES A POINT. the news when they first heard it. But many people were awakened by the shaking up. The quaking lasted for a minute.

THE CHARLESTON EARTHQUAKE. SCENES OF DEATH AND DESOLATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA RECALLED.

The last previous earthquake shock of any importance in the United States was the famous Charleston disaster, which occurred on the night of Tuesday, August 31, 1986. The day had been sultry, and as night came on there were ominou noises, which the people did not understand. At a little before 10 o'clock the earth rose and fell like the swell of a wave. Buildings tumbled down with tremendous crash. Many persons were buried in the ruins of their own houses, and either killed or badly injured. Those who were able to do so fled to the streets, and the wildest disorder and conthe night, and as the people did not dare to return to their dwellings, even for the clothing they eded, the streets were filled with half-clad men, women and children, seized with dread, and expect-ing worse disasters to follow those which had al-

women and children, seized with dread, and expecting worse disasters to follow those which had already taken place.

When the morning dawned the situation did not improve. Business was absolutely suspended, telegraphic communication was shut off, no newspapers were published, many of the dead were still under the debris, and a large proportion of the wounded were not properly cared for. This chaotic condition continued for several days, during which the shocks continued. On the third day an official list of the dead was given out, showing that thirty-two persons had been killed, of whom ten were white anatwenty-two colored. The seriously injured numbered about a hundred. Several other persons were either killed by the subsequent shocks or else died from wounds or exposure. The Mayor of the city estimated, after it was possible to form a clear idea of the damage done, that the loss would be between \$5.99,000 and \$5.090,000.

The whole country responded generously to the

The whole country responded generously to the appeals of the stricken city, and money and supplies were furnished promptly.

The earthquake that wrecked Charleston also did a great deal of darnage in the surrounding cities and States, but it caused little loss of life in any other place. It was felt more or less in the greater part of the country east of the Mississippi from the Gulf t. the Great Lakes.

HUNDREDS OF LIVES IN PERIL

UNSAFE CONDITION OF THE GOVERN-MENT PRINTING OFFICE.

THE ATTENTION OF CONGRESS TO

Washington, Oct. 31 .- The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia to-day reported to Judge Cole the result of a recent visit to and examination of the building occupied as the Government Printing Office. They recommend that Congress, without delay, appoint a proper mmission of expert professional men to examine absolutely and with certainty into the architectural stability of the United States Government Printing Office. And it is our opinion," the report continues, "that a disregard on the part of Congress to the conditions existing at the Government Printing Office will entail a responsibility which no one of us would de tre to assume, and a liability which nent of the United States cannot

afford to knore."

There are often from 1,200 to 1,500 people employed in the building, which has been repeatedly denounced as a deathtrap. Measures for relief have invariably been stopped by a disagreement between the two houses of Congress as to the new site to be selected, charges of jobbery being always made on one side or the other.

MAYOR STRONG ON EXCISE:

FAVORS SUNDAY OPENING UNDER CER-TAIN RESTRICTIONS.

IN THE COURSE OF HIS REMARKS HE GIVES HIS AUDIENCE TO UNDERSTAND THAT HE WILL NOT RUN FOR OFFICE AGAIN.

Mayor Strong addressed a Republican mass-meet ing last night in the rooms of the Charles Marks Republican Club, at One-hundred-and-seventh-st.

Speaking on the excise question, he said: "I am going to give you my individual opinion ow. I am not speaking for the Republican party or the administration, but only for myself. I had a strong opinion about excise last year, and what I have learned since has only emphasized it. When we took hold of things we found a very bad law, but we have enforced it because it was the law. I am in favor of a change of that law. I would like to see local option, and we must elect a Legislature that will give the people a

chance to vote on the subject. 'My idea is that the saloons should open on Sunday about 2 o'clock and stay open till 5. I am not very particular about the exact hours. Then they ought to close till 7, and then open again till 11 o'clock, when they should be closed until Monday morning. That is the law I advocate, and the one I

will endeavor to have passed. Our friend, Warner Miller, says that the people want an American Sabbath. I would like to know what an American Sabbath is. Out in Helena, Mont., they make a holiday of it, and they are pretty good Americans out there, too."

Mont., they make a holiday of it, and they are pretty good Americans out there, too."

He believed in a law which the people would observe without the aid of the police, laws that nine-tenths of the people say are right. "If a liberal Sunday law were passed," he said, "I think the saloon-keepers would observe it."

Somebody in the audience asked Mayor Strong what a mar would do on this kind of a Sunday if he felt that he needed a morning cocktail, and could not get along without it. The Mayor replied that he had never tried morning cocktails and did not know how much a person who was used to them longed for them. He finally gave it as his opinion that the man who really needs a morning cocktail ought to get it on Saturday night, and the crowd applauded the decision heartlly. In some remarks about working from 9 o'clock a. m. until 6:30 in the evening, the Mayor gave everybody to understand that he did not intend to run for the Mayoraity a second time. He said that he was going to keep these hours up till the end of his term and then retire to private life.

J. Seaver Page followed the Mayor and said that he was sorry to hear Mayor Strong make that last remark, but that he knew the people would not let him retire.

INDUSTRIALS GO DOWN AND UP.

ANOTHER DECLINE AND THEN A RALLY IN THE PHILADELPHIA STOCK MARKET.

Philadelphia, Oct. 31.—The break in the Philadelphia Stock Exchange yesterday in the local industrials was followed to-day by a reaction. Shortly after the opening heavy selling orders in Electric Storage Battery stock appeared and before II o'clock the common stock had declined from 55 to 49, and the preferred, which in the first five minutes had jumped from 56½ to 60, had also dropped to 49. These were the only extensive losses recorded in the brief period of renewed fright, for Welsbach Light stock dropped only from 85 to 82. United Gas Improvement Company from 87 to 85½ and Pennsylvania Heat, Light and Power from 18 to 16½. Then came the rally. Certain interests gave protecting orders to their brokers and prices were soon gradually climbing upward. By noon Electric Storage common had railied to 54, the preferred to 56, Welsbach Light to 85. United Gas to 85½ and Pennsylvania Heat, Light and Power to 17. The recovery was accompanied by comparative quiet, and to all outward appearances the trouble was at an end. phia Stock Exchange yesterday in the local indus-

THE PANAMA ROAD TO BE INDEPENDENT

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE PACIFIC MAIL COM-PANY BROKEN OFF-A STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT SIMMONS.

President J. Edward Simmons, of the Panama Railroad, last evening gave out the following statement regarding the action of the Executive Com-

The Panama Railroad Company definitely de-cided to-day not to enter into a joint contract for the operation of the Panama Railroad in connec-tion with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which has been under consideration for a long time.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

HIS FIRST GLEAM OF HOPE.

EVIDENCE OF THE KILLING OF THE PIET

ZEL CHILDREN RULED OUT. THE JUDGE'S DECISION CONFUSES THE PROSECU

TION AND DELAYS THE TRIAL-HOLMES WEEPS WHEN CONFRONTED WITH MISS

YOKE, HIS ALLEGED WIFE-HER STORY AND THAT OF DETEC-TIVE GEYER-THE END BE-LIEVED TO BE NEAR.

Philadelphia, Oct. 31 .- The first gleam of hope which has come to Holmes since he was at raigned for the murder of Benjamin F. Pietzel to-day broke through the rift of the dark cloud of damaging evidence in which he has been enveloped. His attorneys this afternoon succeeded in keeping from the jury all evidence bearing directly on the murder of the Pietzel children, The decision of the Court ruling this evidence out left the prosecution in confusion, and in conse quence the District-Attorney asked for time in which to rearrange his case. The Court granted the request the usual night session was not held, and the case went over until to-morrow morning. District-Attorney Graham, however, is convinced that the evidence he has already presented to the jury will convict Holmes. Almonwealth that Holmes killed Pietzel is circumstantial, so strong is this chair of presumptive testimony that to any one who cas followed it there can hardly remain a doubt that on that Sunday in September a year ago Holmes killed Pietzel in the house at No. 1,316 Callowhill-st. Notwithstanding the decision of Judge Arnold to-day, much indirect evidence has been produced

showing that Holmes unquestionably made away

with the Pietzel children, and this, in all prob-

THE FEATURES OF THE DAY.

ability, will have weight with the jury.

The decision of Judge Arnold, the confronting of Holmes by the woman whom he deceived into believing she was his legal wife and the breaking down of the prisoner which followed were the leading features of the proceedings today. After several witnesses had testified this morning the name of Miss Yoke was called. Holmes had expected that the woman whom he had lured into marriage with the belief that he was single would be called on to give testimony against him, but the prospect of her appearance in the witness-box completely unnerved him. He called eagerly to his counsel and urged them with earnestness to object to the witness. In the mean time, however, Miss Yoke had taken her place on the witness-stand From his behavior as she did so, it would seem as if Holmes really loved this woman. As she brows, and then the blood retreated, leaving him ghastly white. He looked appealingly at her, but she carefully avoided glancing in his direction. When the girl so evidently avoided even so much as looking at him. Holmes bowed his head and struggled with a sob which shook his frame, while he wiped the tears from his face. He appealed piteously to his lawyers to have the witness taken from the stand. They combated as well as they could the evidence of the District-Attorney that Miss Yoke was not his legal wife, and was therefore, compe tent under the statutes of this State to testify against the prisoner. The testimony that there was at least one and probably were two other women with whom Holmes had gone through legal marriage ceremony was convincing and Judge Arnold allowed Miss Yoke to tes

MISS YOKE'S EVIDENCE DISAPPOINTING. counsel said that the prisoner would cross-ex amine the witness himself. Miss Yoke was one of the star witnesses for the Commonwealth; but, beyond proving that Pietzel called on Holmes the night before the day he was killed, and that Holmes told her that he had an engagement with Pietzel on the next day, and was absent from the house from 10:30 in the morning until 4:30 in the afternoon on Sunday, her evidence was not so damaging to the prisoner as those in the courtroom expected. She seemed to have no knowledge of any of the occurrences bearing directly on the murder of Pietzel or the children. Throughout the time in which these things occurred she was constantly with Holmes. But he easily deceived her as to the reason for their

While Miss Yoke was testifying, Holmes recov-

While Miss Yoke was testifying, Holmes recovered his composure, and when he arose to crossexamine her his voice was steadier and louder than it has been at any previous time since the trial-began. His examination of the witness was not long and he succeeded in drawing from her some statements that were favorable to him. Holmes did not finish his examination of Miss Yoke, but gave notice that he would call her as a witness for himself.

At this afternoon's session Detective Geyer, who traced Holmes's movements with the Pietzel children and discovered their bodies, was placed on the stand. Geyer was expected to be the chief witness of the prosecution. He told of the conflicting stories related to him by Holmes of the manner of Pietzel's death. One of these stories was that the body found in the house in Callowhill-st. was a bogus corpse, and the last story and the one to which Holmes has since adhered was that Pietzel committed suicide and that he discovered the body and with it carries out the scheme to defraud the insurance company.

When Mr. Graham started to have the witness tell of the finding of the bodies of the Pietzel children the defence made the most stubborn fight it has waged since the trial began. The jury was sent from the room, and the question of the admissibility of the evidence was argued of the admissibility of the evidence was argued.

Mr. Graham made an impassioned and really eloquent speech for the introduction of Geyer's testimony, and Mr. Rotan replied in a remarkably able manner for a young and comparatively inexperienced lawyer. Judge Arnold without hesitation decided that the killing of the children had no direct bearing on the murder of Pietzel. He said that if Holmes was acquitted here he could be taken either to Toronto or Indianapolis to be tried for the murders committed there, and he ruled the evidence out.

Holmes had watched the face of the judge attentively while he spoke, and when he rendered

Holmes had watched the face of the judge at-tentively while he spoke, and when he rendered his decision a gleam of relief passed over his countenance, and there came a sudden gulping in his throat. The decision of Judge Arnold completely upset the line of prosecution outlined for to-day by Mr. Graham, and after some testi-mony of an unimportant character the court adjourned until to-morrow morning.

END OF THE TRIAL NEAR.

The attorneys for the defence were joyful over the decision of Judge Arnold, and they now affect to believe that there is a prospect that the jury will acquit Holmes, as they say that no evidence will acquit Holmes, as they say that no evidence has been produced showing directly that the prisoner killed Pletzel. Mr. Graham is equally confident that he has placed a noose around Holmes's neck by the evidence he has already presented. Judge Arnold's decision has cut off the testimony of about fifty witnesses for the Commonwealth from Indianapolis, Toronto and other places, and, in consequence, the prosecution will call only two more witnesses. One of these will be Dr. Leffman, an expert chemist, who will testify to the effect produced by the inhalation of chloroform on the system of a human being. The defence have no witnesses except those of the Commonwealth, which they gave notice they would call in their behalf. These will probably

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